

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 105.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,169.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR WEDNESDAY.—Warmer, partly cloudy weather and rain; southerly winds; lower barometer.

Every Department of the

When Clothing Store

Is being crowded to its utmost capacity with the product of Our Factory, and we do not vary from facts when we say that our exhibit will discount any previous effort we have made for outfitting the myriads who trade at the

WHEN CUTICURA

The Only Remedies for the Skin and Blood Universally Commended.

Wm. T. Totten, 672 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, reports that one of his customers stated to him incidentally that he was feeling so well and had gained twenty-seven pounds in the last year, all of which he attributed to a systematic course of the Cuticura Resolvent, which has proved effective when all other remedies failed.

SOBES ON NECK.

Chas. Brady, Somerville, Mass., who refers to Dr. J. J. Wood, druggist, of that city, certifies to a wonderful cure of running sores on the neck which had been treated by hospital physicians without cure, and which yielded completely to the Cuticura Remedies.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

My skin disease, which resisted several popular remedies and other remedies advised by physicians, has been cured by your Cuticura Remedies. They surpassed my most sanguine expectations and rapidly effected a cure. J. C. ARENTURE, Vincennes, Ind.

KNOW ITS VALUE.

All of your Cuticura Remedies give very good satisfaction. The Cuticura I especially recommend for the diseases for which it is used. I know from experience its value. DR. H. J. PRATT, Montello, Wis.

CUTICURA ABROAD.

Through a home-returned Norwegian, I have learned to know your Cuticura, which has in a short time cured me of an Eczema which my physician's medicine could not heal. CHR. HELTLEN, Bergen, Norway, Agent for forwarding.

THE POET POWERS.

A feeling of gratitude impels me to acknowledge the great merits of your Cuticura, and I cordially recommend it to the public as a very valuable remedy. H. N. POWERS, Bridgeport, Conn.

For sale everywhere. Price, Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents. Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, 25 cents. Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, \$1.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CUTICURA SOAP. An exquisite Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative.

THE VERY LATEST

FANCY JEWELRY.

Pine, Rings, Chains, Bracelets, Cuff and Collar Buttons.

Novelties in Hat and Hair Pins.

Genuine ATTAR OF ROSES and KISMET.

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PLUMBER

—AND—

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FIRST-CLASS WORK AT BOTTOM PRICES.

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SKATES,

Base Ball Outfits, Marbles and

Tops given away to purchasers

in our Boys' and Children's

Department.

MODEL

Clothing Co.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Lamar a Thorough Business Man—Satisfied With Cleveland—General Black and Miss Sweet.

Endicott Says the War Department is Not a Collection Agency—Lot Wright's Account.

SECRETARY LAMAR.

His Ideas About Removal and Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—When Secretary Lamar was appointed to preside over the Interior Department, there were murmurs in some quarters that he was ignorant of the practical workings of life—that as he was a philosopher and student, he would not be able to properly conduct the affairs of so complex a department as the Interior. As a matter of fact to-day Mr. Lamar is regarded as one of the most thorough business men in the Cabinet.

In conversation with Secretary Lamar this evening the Sentinel correspondent remarked that there were a great many men who were inclined to think the President was a little too slow in making appointments.

To this he said: "You will understand, my young friend, that this Government has got men horses and men drivers, and hence we should go slow about harnessing up."

The Sentinel man did not catch the meaning of Mr. Lamar's observation and was about to ask him for an explanation, when he remarked:

"The Democratic party has been taken on trial by the people. It behoves us, being new men to go a little slow in the way of making changes. I recognize the fact that every important office held by a Republican can just as well be filled by a Democrat. At the same time, while I am in favor of giving the offices to the Democrats, I don't think it would be wise to displace with the services of every one in the Government service in one day or even in one month."

Mr. Lamar also said that he would soon make some important changes in his department. He intimated that he would appoint a successor to the present Chief Clerk of the department whenever a good Democrat possessing the proper qualifications presented himself. This place pays \$2,700 per annum. If some good, business-like Indian offers his services Mr. Lamar will not doubt give his application the proper consideration. The Secretary said that he intended next winter to have the salary of the Chief Clerk of his department increased to \$5,000. He gives it out through, that he wants a good business man for the place.

Placed With Cleveland—New York Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Edward Kearney, the able lieutenant to John Kelly, and a number of other prominent Tammanyites, called on the President last Saturday. To the Sentinel correspondent Mr. Kearney said:

"I am perfectly well satisfied with the way in which the President is moving, and so should all other consistent Democrats be. He means to run the Government on purely Democratic principles, but it is hardly possible for him to give every man an office. Nor is it possible or practicable to turn out all the officials and give new men their places at once. Give Cleveland a show and all will come out right."

"What are the prospects for Democratic success in New York next fall?" asked the Sentinel.

"We will carry the State beyond a question of a doubt. The New York Democracy will be thoroughly united in time for the next gubernatorial fight."

General Black Will Insist on Miss Sweet's Resignation.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, stated to the Sentinel man to-night that he would insist upon the resignation of Miss Sweet, at Chicago. He says his reasons for asking her resignation are quite sufficient. There is a report on the streets to-night that if the President does not sustain General Black in this matter that the latter will resign. It is quite generally believed that Miss Sweet, who has pocketed her salary and fees, a good-sized fortune, will have to give way to some worthy person.

A Current Rumor—Congratulatory Telegrams.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The rumor current here to-night that Secretary Manning intended to resign to take the Collectorship at New York, and Senator McDonald had been appointed in his place, is semi-officially denied at the White House.

Mr. Nichol qualified to-day as Law Clerk of the Postoffice Department. He has received hundreds of congratulatory telegrams from Indiana.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

Positions of Army Officers—Appointments.—Secretary Endicott Issues a Circular—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Treasury Department is informed that J. Walker Maurey, of Washington, a special Inspector of Customs, died at St. Louis, yesterday, from an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. William Hayden Edwards, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department, has resigned that position in order to accept an appointment as private Secretary to Mr. Bell, the United States Minister to the Netherlands. H. Sidney Everett, son of the late Edward Everett, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the State Department. Mr. Everett has been for some years the first Secretary of the United States Legation at Berlin.

An order has been issued at the War Department assigning Assistant Adjutant Gen-

eral T. M. Vincent to duty as Adjutant General of the Department at Dakota, at Fort Snelling, Minn., instead of the Department of the Plate, at Omaha. Assistant Adjutant General Beck is ordered to Omaha from Fort Snelling. General Beard is detached from duty at the War Department and ordered as Inspector General of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Lieutenant Colonel Hughes is ordered to the Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. Major Heyl is ordered to the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, and Major Barton is ordered to the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

The representatives of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company have given notice of a desire to contest the recent order of Commissioner Sparks, of the Land Office, throwing open to settlement a part of the forfeited Texas Pacific land grant, about 500,000 acres of land at the point where the land grants of the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific line overlap and which is claimed by the Southern Pacific Company as part of their land grant. The Commissioner did not show a disposition to hear argument on the subject and the attorney for the railroad company intimated that an appeal would be taken to Secretary Lamar.

Joseph W. Nichol, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed Law Clerk of the Postoffice Department, vice John A. Henry resigned. Mr. Nichol is a brother-in-law of ex-Sergeant at Arms Bright, of the United States Senate.

The President has appointed the following named Postmasters of the Presidential class: F. M. Householder, of Noblesville, Ind.; J. S. Catherwood, at Hoopesville, Ill.; Alex. McKennon at Coakston, Minn.; E. K. Dray at Clyde, Kan.; George H. Tracy at Wilbur, Neb.

Secretary Endicott has issued the following circular:

"In view of the many complaints received on the subject, it is hereby announced to the employees of the department that the department will not permit itself to be used as a collection agency, and declines to take action in cases where illegal interest is charged, or where the indebtedness was incurred before the employee entered the service of the department neither will it harbor any one who contracts a debt on the strength of his official position, and then, without sufficient excuse, neglect to make payment. Any employee who neglects to make payment of his indebtedness, or who has been denied the justice or correctness of the decision of the department, and who thereafter will be sent to the proper chiefs of bureaus, who will be expected to take such action as may be necessary, and if such action is not taken, the employee will be held responsible for the same. The use of his official position as a shield to avoid payment of his debts, and in violation of this circular, he will be recommended for dismissal."

Commissioner Coleman practically began the discharge of his official duties as Commissioner of Agriculture to-day. He is already familiar with the general working of the department, but will give himself some time to study the details of its machinery before formulating any general policy of operations. He will go to Boston the latter part of next week to hear the opinions of cattle importers and others interested in the matter of the removal of the cattle quarantine from Waltham to Littleton, Mass.

An Associated Press reporter asked the Commissioner of Agriculture to-day for information respecting the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in Missouri. He said in reply that the disease had thus far been confined to a single county, and that the people of the State were acting intelligently and intelligently for its eradication. He thought the Legislature of Missouri should be called together to make more liberal provisions to meet this emergency, but there was a doubt whether its members had been educated up to the point of taking the only efficient means possible for the suppression of this scourge.

It was, he said, a fact, that no outbreak of this disease, either in the United States or abroad, had ever been suppressed without Government aid. The Bureau of Animal Industry gives authority for the use of valuable service, still lacked the power under former interpretations of the law, to take steps which experience proved to be most effective in cases of this kind. There was no known way of suppressing pleuro-pneumonia but by killing every animal which had been either affected or exposed. Having been killed, they should be buried deeply, hides and all, for the disorder was communicable after death.

The original law establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry gives authority for the expenditure of such portion of the annual appropriation as may be necessary for investigation, disinfection and quarantine, but does not, in direct terms, authorize the expenditure of money to help pay for cattle to be killed.

Mr. Coleman entertains the opinion that inasmuch as death is the only effective method of dealing with pleuro-pneumonia, a fair interpretation of the law would sanction the expenditure of a portion of the appropriation for this purpose. He has taken up the matter before Attorney General Garland for an opinion. The insidious and alarming nature of the infection was, he said, illustrated by the origin of the present outbreak. A young bull was purchased in Ohio, or Illinois, and taken to Missouri; it was suggested as a possibility at the time of purchase that the animal had been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia, and for this reason it was quarantined for three months, after which it was allowed to run with the herd belonging to the Indiana Asylum. Almost immediately the herd became infected. The entire herd has been slaughtered, about a hundred animals have been killed, but the Commissioner thinks many more should be sacrificed. "The expenditure," said the Commissioner, "of \$50,000 now may save us an epidemic which will perhaps cost half a million to suppress two or three weeks hence."

The collections of internal revenue during the first eight months of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1885, were as follows: From spirits, \$4,330,827; from tobacco, \$10,694,008; from fermented liquors, \$11,996,071; from miscellaneous sources, \$179,293, making a total of \$27,740,199, being a decrease of \$5,297,826 in the collections for the same period of the previous fiscal year. There was a decrease of \$4,985,941 in spirits and \$109,698 in tobacco, and an increase of \$137,675 in fermented liquors. The aggregate receipts for February, 1885, were \$676,494 less than during February, 1884.

The Court Martial for the trial of Surgeon General Philip S. W. C. was held before the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, upon the charges of "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty" and "neglect of duty." resumed its proceedings (pursuant to the adjournment of March 9) at 12 o'clock.

A special committee, appointed by acting Secretary Fairchild to examine the methods of doing business in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has reported that the work of the bureau is about three

Continued on Fourth Page.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

Russia Still Afraid to Trust the Poles—The English Fear Bland and Evasive Answers.

The Prince and Princess of Wales Are Generally Received With Enthusiasm.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

England Investigating and Russia Advancing in Force.

LONDON, April 14.—The Standard complains of the delay caused by communicating with Sir Peter Lumsden. "The Government," it says, "ought to depend upon its own accounts of the events, and to ignore the accounts of the Russian officers, which are sure to contradict the English accounts. While we are collecting evidence, Russia is pushing troops forward. Unhappily, there is nothing in the news from Russia to indicate that a collision will be avoided."

England's War Preparations on a Vast Scale.

LONDON, April 14.—Sir Peter Lumsden's reply to General Komaroff's report is expected in London on the 23rd inst. General Komaroff's reply to M. Delisle's request for a further explanation of the affair of March 30, which request was made at the instance of the British Government, yesterday, is expected to arrive on the 25th inst.

At Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, to-day, during a parade of 250 of the Gloucester military recruits were invited to join the regular army, and 148 men responded to the invitation.

The Government has decided to purchase four more steamers similar to the America, and to equip them as armed cruisers. The number of British men-of-war now being prepared for service is so great that it is believed that active officers cannot be found for them all, and that it will be necessary to resort to the retired list.

General and other British strongholds are to be put in a complete state of defense. Additional supplies of torpedoes of the latest approved pattern are being forwarded to all the naval stations, both at home and abroad.

A Courier Service to Fill Up Gaps in Telegraph Lines, Etc.

LONDON, April 14.—The British foreign office has sent directions to the British minister at Teheran to organize a courier service to fill up gaps in the telegraph lines, by which communication is had with Sir Peter Lumsden. The latest reports from Meshed explain the Russian advance on the Murghab River as a Cossack reconnaissance toward Meshed to obtain information regarding the Afghan positions. The Cossacks, according to these reports, afterward returned to Pul-i-Khisti. Sir Lepel Griffin has gone on a special mission to the greater native Princes of India to arrange for the organization of an army of India and Central Asia.

The Amer of Afghanistan, after holding a durbar, will send envoys to Bokhara, Samarcand and other centers in Asiatic Russia to offer the natives English aid, money and arms against Russia.

Russia Assuring Gladstone No Advance Will Occur.

LONDON, April 14.—Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, this afternoon, stated that word had been received from Sir Peter Lumsden which showed that there was no confirmation of the report that the Russians had advanced to the Murghab River after the battle of Penjdeh. Continuing Mr. Gladstone said that the result of the Government's communications with Russia concerning its reported advance amounted to a renewal of Russia's assurance that no such advance would occur if the issue of contrary intention can prevent it.

Russia Distrustful of Poland.

VIENNA, April 14.—The Russian Grand Duke Vladimir has been ordered to Archangel to review the troops and fleet congregated at that post. There is news from Russian Poland to the effect that the Russian police are searching all the chateaus and castles on Padolia and Ukraine for arms, seizing all they find unless the possessors hold a special license to own them. This is attributed to a fear of a Polish uprising in the event of war between England and Russia.

Do Not Fear Guns, but Diplomacy.

LONDON, April 14.—Lord Dufferin has informed the Government that the Amer consuls to the passage of British troops through Afghanistan. The Daily News in an editorial this morning says: "If General Komaroff's report were the only answer, Russia would give there would be little need of the formality of a declaration of war. The guns would go off themselves. We have rather to fear bland, evasive answers."

Still Making Inquiry.

LONDON, April 14.—Earl Granville, Foreign Minister, stated this afternoon in the House of Lords that the Government was still engaged in making inquiry into the Murghab River. Referring to the Queen's message calling out the reserves, Earl Granville said that whatever measures might be taken they would entirely meet the requirements of the Indian Government.

Cabinet Session.

LONDON, April 14.—The Cabinet was in session an hour and twenty minutes. Immediately after its adjournment Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had a prolonged interview with Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, and Fehma Pasha, Special Envoy from Turkey.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Royal Visitors Meeting With an Enthusiastic Reception—The Press on the Mallow Riot.

DUBLIN, April 14.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, on their way to Cork, to-day, received an enthusiastic reception at Lismore. In the counties of Cork and Waterford, 300 laborers presented an address of welcome. At Dungarvan, in Waterford County, when the train bearing the Royal party passed, all the vessels in the bay low-

ered their flags; at Kilmacthomas, when the Royal party went by, a black flag was hoisted over Temperance Hall, but the loyalists here made a good demonstration. The Prince and Princess then went to Carrigrohane. In Cork most of the streets are spanned by triumphal arches and a majority of the houses are adorned with flags in honor of the advent of the Royal visitors.

The Dublin Daily Express to-day, in commenting on the riot at Mallow last evening, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, says: "The childishness of the affair purely shows that the Nationalist section of the Irish people, whose doctrine is home rule, are totally unfit to govern themselves."

The Irish Times (Independent Conservative) says: "The rioters were imported from Cork by the Nationalist leaders."

Rumor of the Pope Leaving Rome.

ROME, April 14.—The periodic rumor of the Pope's intention to leave Rome, is again current. The marked favor shown the Ultramontane Cardinal, Oreglia, by the holy father is interpreted rather hastily as proof that this time the report is worthy of credence. This much is true, Leo XIII. has counseled Cardinal Oreglia to present a proposal to the Congress to arrange the meeting of the next convocation outside of Italy, should the Italians attempt the slightest interference with its labors. The Oreglia nomination is very disagreeable to the Quirinal.

All Quiet in the Soudan.

LONDON, April 14.—General Sir Gerald Graham, in his report to-day to the Home Government, says that the road between Suakin and a point eight miles west of Handoub, is finished, and will make work on the Suakin-Berber Railway easy. Convoys go daily to Handoub undisturbed. The percentage of sick in the entire British force is reported by General Graham to be but four.

Decorated in Honor of Royalty.

CORK, April 14.—The city is splendidly decorated with flags, evergreens and triumphal arches in honor of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The mayor has issued a special proclamation appealing to the masses to preserve order during the Prince's visit. There is, however, great excitement and the police have been heavily reinforced.

The Porte Wants to be Neutral.

LONDON, April 14.—In an interview with Earl Granville, Fehma Pasha said the Porte was unwilling to enter into an active alliance with either England or Russia. It is reported that Earl Granville protested against the adoption of a neutral policy implying the closing of the Bosphorus to English men-of-war.

A Hitch in the Franco-Chinese Negotiations.

LONDON, April 14.—Dispatches from Shanghai received this afternoon state that there is a hitch in the final arrangements for the execution of the defective treaty of peace between France and China, owing to some concessions which China asks, and which M. Potemore, the French Ambassador, refuses to grant.

The Suez Canal Conference.

PARIS, April 14.—M. De Lesseps declares that the International Suez Conference, which is about to assemble here, mixes up the question of the neutrality of Egypt with that of the neutrality of the Suez Canal. The result will be a total failure of the Conference. The two questions, M. De Lesseps insists, are entirely distinct and independent.

Foreign Notes.

The Pope yesterday received the Bishop of Neuchâtel, Washington Territory.

A large draft of marines has been ordered to join the Baltic fleet at Devonport to-day.

It is officially denied at Cairo that the British Camel Corps in the Soudan has been ordered to return home.

Alderman Fowler has been elected Lord Mayor of London, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lord Mayor Notgate.

The English preparations for war continue with increased vigor. A force of extra workmen was engaged at the Chatham Dockyard yesterday.

The Russian Government has received a telegram from the English agent at Meshed, stating that it is rumored among the Afghans that the Russians are at Maroukh.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Rev. John J. Dougherty, at one time Vicar General of the archdiocese of Baltimore, died to-day in that city.

The fifth man killed in yesterday's Ocala accident was William Martin. A subscription has been started for the bereaved families.

Sixteen roller skating rink proprietors of New York and vicinity held a meeting to-day, and organized an association for the elevation of the tone of rinks generally.

Professor Anderson, principal of the High School, at Norborne, Mo., shot himself through the heart. Despondency and business troubles are ascribed as the motive.

The Cigar-makers International Union has withdrawn its contribution for the maintenance of the cigar makers at Cincinnati, who have for a long time been out of employment, and this practically ends the strike or lockout.

At Chandlerville, Muskingum County, Ohio, Andrew Huffman, a wealthy farmer, during a business quarrel, shot and killed John Gallahan, his former partner in a liquor store. Huffman then gave to his son his revolver and asked to be shot. The son refused, and Huffman fled.

The Philadelphia Times says that John Roach has been offered \$100,000 more for the dispatch boat Dolphin than this Government has agreed to pay. The offer comes from the Russian Government, and Roach has demanded an immediate answer to his request for final payment by the United States.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—1 a. m.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee—Warmer, partly cloudy weather and rain, southerly winds, lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake Region—Rain and snow, slightly warmer, east to south winds, lower barometer.

THE PRESIDENT

Not to be Accused of Holding Back Appointments.

The Several State Delegations Partly Responsible for the Delays.

Vice President Hendricks Talks Well and Defends the Administration.

M. W. Carr Contributes to the Sentinel Another Able Letter That Will Be Read With Pleasure by the Masses.

[Special Editorial Staff Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Cleveland is managing public affairs in such a way as to evidence his executive ability. He is a thorough Democrat of the modern school, but is quite "Eastern" in many things. New York State claims a large share of his attention, and its citizens get what they want, because they name the offices and then unflinchingly reach for them. If other States would do likewise business would be more rapidly dispatched by the Executive and there would be no ground for holding back nominations. The delays so far had are not all chargeable to Mr. Cleveland, but rather to the lack of unity on the part of some State delegations. The President has frequently declined to settle disputes between sets of men from the same State who advocate several candidates for the same position. In some instances he has been forced to nominate a new man, and in others to postpone the nomination of any persons urged for the position. I find this the case among Indiana men, and perhaps it may hint strongly as to the reason why our State has been notably neglected. The Indiana delegation held two meetings, at which little was agreed upon. Some petitions were signed, but when the time for personal work came some of these signatures were repudiated by methods of indirection, and new candidates were sprung.

DELAYS IN THE DEPARTMENTS are accounted for on other grounds. The heads must become familiar with the work first, and this education must come through those who transact the business. When this is accomplished, objectionable subordinates can be dispensed with gradually and new men given their places. The great mass of the department people must go. The decree has gone forth, and the plucky and honorable feel that it is right to give others a chance, as it is not to be expected nor is it constitutional for them to hold office for life. Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Department, explains the delay in his case to be on account of the collection of the special tax, which the old hands will have gathered in about the first of May. Besides, a commission is investigating the workings of this department; but once these routine affairs are ended he will begin to surround himself with men of his own choosing, and no longer will there be room for complaint. As the matter now stands the "ins" are jubilant while expectant Democrats look on and express wonder that the doors have not been opened to them several weeks ago. However, the good time is coming.

THE PRESIDENT QUITS MONTPELIER. It is a waste of time to spend it in lecturing Grover Cleveland. He was elected by the great Democratic party aided by some independent outsiders. His commission to rule came from the people with unmistakable instructions. He fully understands his position and his duty, and knows very well the temper of the American people. He need not be told that he was not elected to do the things for the doing of which the Republican party has at last been hurled from power. He must feel that the nation can reverse the practices of Republican Presidents and be right. He knows, as well as any man can know, that to bring about reform he must surround himself with men favorable to such. The heads of departments must be in sympathy with the notions of good government, and their employees must be free from the taint with which the corrupt Republican party inoculated its votaries. The majority of the clerks in the several departments were given positions because of their worth to the Republican party. The tenure of office with them was based upon party fealty and party work. Mr. Cleveland knows all this and also what it bodes to his administration, and I can express his purposes and determination, based upon the best authority, when I say that inside of a year seven out of every ten in the employ of the Government shall be Democrats.

RESIGNATIONS TO BE ASKED FOR.

When the good time arrives, and it will be here shortly, there will be many outgoing and leave-taking in the departments. The people who occupy the offices now and draw the salaries are in every way unfitted for the work. They are in sympathy with the wrong party, and as in the case of the fraudulent land scheme, by which it was attempted to rob the Government of over half a million acres of land forfeited by a certain railroad, a chief clerk in the Land Department threw down too many bars at once and suggested by his conduct the crying necessity for thousands of resignations. These will be asked for shortly, and dismissal will be numerous. It is right that these clerks should go; first, because they are opposed to a Democratic administration, and secondly because they have developed a capacity for political rascality that has dimmed even the days when Grant had things his own way against the people. The navy fronds are other instances where subordinates can do much evil, and as ready of departments must rely largely upon the integrity of their subordinates it will be in order for Democratic chiefs to call in men on whom they can depend and whose sympathy with the administration will tend to keep them right. These matters are really requiring careful attention at present, and the great wonder is the

PATIENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

While on this subject I might add that Mr. Cleveland has every reason to be patient and considerate and to stand as high above